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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.98.

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March 8, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 87

March 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 66
Humidity 81

7886 日六廿月正

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1918.

伍拜禮 號八月三英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY ANTAGONISES SCANDINAVIA.

Pointed Protests in the Reichstag.

London, March 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the apprehensions recently expressed in the Swedish Press regarding German designs in Finland are now justified by the arrival of a German force in the Åland Islands.

The proceedings in the Reichstag Committee on March 4 indicate that Germany's action is also causing anxiety in the Fatherland. The Socialists, Herr Ledebour, Herr Haase and Herr David Ebert bombarded the Foreign Under Secretary, Herr Buschke, with questions; for instance, "Why was the news of the Swedish protest withheld in Germany?" and "Why was Sweden treated so brusquely?"

Speakers insisted that such interference would turn to Germany's disadvantage by exasperating the Finns and Scandinavians.

The protests were not confined to the Socialists. Herr Gotheim, a Progressive, said that he sympathised with the Finnish White Guards, but intervention in Finland was Sweden's affair and not Germany's.

Herr Buschke replied:—"We are responding to Finnish appeals for help and Sweden has not objected."

Sweden's Ill-Will Aroused.

London, March 7.
The *Weser Zeitung* emphasises that pro-German sentiment hitherto existing in Sweden has changed to a scarcely distinguished ill-will. Even before German intervention in Finland it says that Sweden was planning a line of steamers from Finland to Petrograd and from Finland to England, in order to become the connecting link in the traffic from east to west.

The *Muenchener Post* and the *Mannheimer Volksstimme* both take a most gloomy view of the Russian peace and declare that apart from future trouble it is doubtful where Germany will secure relief from a military standpoint by her Army, in view of the internal insecurity in Russia.

A Campaign Against Neutrals.

London, March 7.
The beginning of a German campaign against neutrals is indicated in an inspired article in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, for it says:—"The fact that negotiations between Holland and Scandinavia with the United States for the latter's chartering of their vessels means that they are participating on an economic war against Germany and, therefore, have committed a non-neutral act."

A German "Explanation."

London, March 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says it is announced from Berlin that a German naval force, anchored at Eckern, in the Åland Islands on March 5. It is officially explained that the force "is destined to establish a halting place and connection to despatch assistance to Finland."

Outspoken Scandinavian Comment.

London, March 7.
According to a message from Stockholm, the organ *Afton Tidningen* says the fact that a German squadron was dispatched to the Åland Islands just when Russia was preparing to submit to Germany's peace conditions, including the evacuation of Finland, puts the matter in a very peculiar light. The deepest suspicion exists in Sweden regarding the intention behind the action.

The *Nya Dagligt Allehanda* writes:—"The paragraph regarding the Åland Islands in the Russian Peace Treaty indicates that a German hegemony in the Baltic is contemplated and brings fresh disappointments to the whole of Scandinavia."

The *Christiania Tidning* says the Norwegian public opinion will support the Government if the latter does not shrink from giving its Swedish kinsmen full moral support in the matter of Finland.

An Ultimatum to Denmark?

London, March 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the German newspapers are hinting at an ultimatum to Denmark on account of the internment of the German prize crew of the *Goeben*.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, March 7.
A French official message states that during the past week there have been 865 arrivals in French ports and 748 sailings. Two vessels under 1,000 tons were sunk. Four vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESSSES IN NEW YORK.

London, March 7.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the Democrats have won four Congressional bye-elections in New York, giving the Democrats control in the House of Representatives, where the Republican majority had hitherto been one.

ARGENTINE'S ATTITUDE.

London, March 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, it is reported from Buenos Aires that the Argentine Government is sending back Ambassador Nason to Washington. Mr. Nason resigned on January 4, opposing Argentina's neutrality to face the Loxburg disclosures. His return is interpreted as indicating a cessation of neutrality by Argentina, which will now probably reserve exports for the Barents and exchange coal and financial support for developing industries.

MORE GERMAN INHUMANITY.

London, March 7.
A story of German inhumanity comes from Penzance. A submarine shelled a Belgian smack, with a crew of four, wounding the Captain, who remained on the smack while the crew, including the Captain's son, took to a boat. The latter was compelled to row two Germans to the smack, where the Germans shot the Captain with a revolver, killing him. The Germans then bombed the smack and cast the crew adrift without food or water. They were picked up by an English patrol boat.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

America's Attitude Explained.

London, March 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is authoritatively stated that the United States has not communicated with Japan as regards the intervention in Siberia. If any views of the American Government are expressed they will probably be conveyed to Britain, who is acting as an intermediary. The United States is now considering the moral effect in Russia if there is Japanese action, but desires that absolute necessity should first be established. This has been conveyed to Japan. The United States has not assented, dissented or protested. Nevertheless, Japan already understands the friendly attitude of the United States. She understands, moreover, that the United States credits Japan with disinterestedness if action in Siberia should be taken.

Russians Destroying Railway Bridges.

London, March 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is reported that the Russians are destroying the bridges on the Trans-Siberian Railway between Lake Baikal and the Chinese frontier.

Britain's Enquiries.

London, March 7.
The *Daily Mail* says that final arrangements for Japan's intervention in Siberia, which had been decided in principle, have been deferred pending a reply to the British enquiries as to how far Japan would be ready to go along the Trans-Siberian Railway and whether China is to co-operate with Japan, and to what extent.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Americans Take Over a New Sector.

London, March 7.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters in France says:—"American troops are occupying a new sector on the French front in Lorraine where they repulsed German raiders and inflicted losses. The French General commanding the sector, congratulated the American Headquarters on the behaviour of the troops."

Enemy Raids Stopped.

London, March 7.
A French communique states:—"There is reciprocal artillery firing in the regions of Cornichy and Rheims. Last night enemy raids on our trenches at Avocourt Wood to the north-west of Hill 344 were everywhere stopped by our fire. To-day there are intermittent bombardments of our lines in the region of Avocourt and north of Douaumont."

Enemy Artillery Active.

London, March 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—"Enemy artillery in very active at St. Quentin, Bois Grenier, Cambrai and Ypres. We bombed railway sidings north east of Lille. We brought down three aeroplanes. One of our machines is missing. Night fliers bombed Ingelmunster railway station and an aerodrome at St. Quentin. All our machines returned."

Violent Bombardments.

London, March 7.
A French communique says:—"There are fairly violent bombardments in the region of Rheims, in the direction of Prunay, in the section of Marquise in Champagne, and in the region of Lingé Anvoila in the Vosges."

Another Raid Repulsed.

London, March 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We completely repulsed a raid under cover of a heavy barrage to the east of Epéhy and also attempts to the south-east of Bois Grenier and east of Poelcapelle. There was considerable activity on the part of the enemy's artillery at dawn in the Neuve Chapelle sector."

NEW ZEALAND AND SAMOA.

London, March 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Wellington, the Premier has said that he is going to the War Cabinet and Imperial Conference from a sense of duty. Referring to Samoa, he said that New Zealand was anxious because Samoa was the key of the South Pacific. If it were restored it would become the headquarters of the German Fleet and a centre of operations in the Pacific. The British flag was carried away from Samoa in 1899, but the New Zealand boys had carried it back in 1914. He hoped that it had gone back to stay.

AMERICAN COTTON RESTRICTIONS.

London, March 5.
The *Times* correspondent at Manchester states that owing to the shortage of tonnage for American cotton, the Control Board has decided to allow only fifty per cent. splendens and lousens American cotton to run, except where licensed for Government work or fine counts. The reduction amounts to about ten per cent. of the present production of yarn and cloth from the American cotton output. Fine yarn and fine cloth from Egyptian cotton is not affected.

THE PRICE OF THE "TIMES."

London, March 5.
Owing to further restriction on the import of paper and paper making materials operating from March 1, the *Times* is increasing its price to three pence from March 11.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, March 7.
Speaking in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government was carefully examining proposals for a League of Nations to enforce peace after the war. Doubtless the Allies were acting similarly.

A SERBIAN DENIAL.

London, March 7.
The Press Bureau says the Serbian Legation denies the German report that peace negotiations with Serbia and Montenegro are in progress.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN PEACE.

Hailed by Germans as a Military Triumph.

London, March 8.
It is significant that the German official congratulatory references to the Russian peace hail the event as a military triumph. The Kaiser, telegraphing to General von Hindenburg, says that the battles of Tannenberg, Masuren, Lodz and the breakthrough to Gorlice and Kowno laid the foundations of victory. He concludes "God will continue to aid us."

Speaking in the Prussian Lower House, the President, after dwelling on the German victories against Russia, said "We are now able to concentrate solely on the Western Front, where a hard and final battle is impending. There too, we shall be victorious, with God's help."

An Appendix.

London, March 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a semi-official message states that an economic and political appendix to the Russian Peace Treaty generally restores the Russo-German Commercial Treaty of 1904. It secures direct commercial connection with Persia and Afghanistan and protects Germany against increases in the Russian duty until 1925. It restores all German private rights, including the earliest payment of debts to German creditors.

Both parties undertake to organise Spitzbergen according to German proposals.

Revolution Conquests Nullified.

London, March 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the leader of the Russian peace delegates, speaking at a conference of the Soviets at Moscow, said that the economic Treaty with Germany nullified all the conquests of the Revolution. The Germans had forced them to abandon the nationalisation of the Banks, which would henceforth be German banks.

Advice of the Soviets.

London, March 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Central Executive of the Soviets recommends to the Soviet Congress the ratification of the Russian Peace Treaty. It is reported that General Krylenko has resigned owing to a disagreement with the People's Commissaries.

THE RUMANIAN PEACE.

Terms of the Preliminary Treaty.

London, March 6.
Reuter's correspondent learns from Bukharest that the preliminary Treaty has been signed between the Quadruplice and Rumania. It provides that Rumania cedes the Dobruja as far as the Danube; that the Quadruplice will provide for the maintenance of a trade route for Rumania via Constantza to the Black Sea; that Rumania accepts in principle the frontier rectifications demanded by Austria-Hungary which are not specified and also economic measures corresponding therewith. The demobilisation of at least eight Rumanian Divisions immediately is promised. General Mickensen will share the control of the demobilisation with the Rumanian Command. The remaining demobilisation is to be undertaken when the Russo Rumanian peace is restored. Rumanian troops will immediately evacuate Austro-Hungarian territory and the Rumanian Government undertakes to support with all its strength railway transport for Quadruplice troops through Moldavia and Besarabia to Odessa.

More Details.

London, March 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a well-informed Vienna quarter states that the Transylvanian frontier adjustments generally mean the protection of the Iron Gate and the Petrozani mines, and also military precautions. The economic demands particularly relate to imports of petroleum and agricultural products. Facilities to Odessa are necessary in order to safeguard the transport of grain and supplies from Odessa to the Central Powers.

THE LATE MR. REDMOND.

Widespread Expressions of Regret.

London, March 6.
There is universal regret at Mr. John Redmond's unexpected death. The evening newspapers contain long and sympathetic accounts of his career, and describe him as the leading figure in Ireland's Parliamentary history for a generation, and also one of the great figures in the political life of the United Kingdom. Testimony is paid to his outstanding political acumen, his brilliant services and his exceptional oratorical powers. His patriotic attitude at the outbreak of the war, when Ireland was at a fever heat of political excitement, is recalled and also his efforts to induce recruitment in Ireland and his endeavours to restrain Sinn Féinism. The Premier, leaders of all the parties and also the leading Ulster Parliamentarians deplore the sad event. The *Westminster Gazette* says that John Redmond was one of those who bear the heat and burden of the day while others reap the reward.

Parliamentary Tributes.

Later.
In the House of Commons, the Premier paid a tribute to the late Mr. Redmond's ability, judgment, dignity and honourableness. He said that Mr. Redmond's great Parliamentary talent entitled him to aspire to any position in the Empire, but he gave everything to Ireland. It was a tragedy that he was struck down before he achieved the great purpose of his life. His death was not only a loss to Ireland but to Britain. He yearned for an Anglo-Irish reconciliation, for which his last words to the Premier were a plea.

Mr. Asquith paid a high tribute to the assiduity, patience, tact, knowledge and judgment which Mr. Redmond contributed to the Home Rule cause. He declared that the whole Empire was impoverished by his death.

Sir Edward Carson mourned the death of a great Irishman and an honourable opponent with whom he had never exchanged a single bitter personal word.

Irish Convention Adjourns.

London, March 6.
The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Convention has passed a resolution of sorrow at Mr. John Redmond's death, paying a tribute to his invaluable services. The Convention adjourned until after the funeral.

MUNICIPAL RICKSHAS.

An Interesting Shanghai Suggestion.

Writing in the *N. C. Daily News*, Mr. T. Toledano says:—

At the outset let it be said there is no desire to go into the merits of municipal as against private enterprise. The subject about to be sketched is unique in its nature. An appeal, to the public's feeling more than to business acumen is being made.

The lot of the ricksha coolies is very little elaborated in its description; it is a hard life. When a man virtually says that he is unable to fight adversity, and is willing to act the part of a beast of burden by carrying his able-bodied fellow creatures, it is up to us to stop and think. No amount of sophistry or argument that the pulling of the ricksha is indigenous to these countries, and that degradation of the man is only such in the alien's imagination, should turn us from our purpose. We are here to think as we were taught in our younger days. Let us evolve a better state of things; by all means avoiding revolutionary methods when advocating improvements. Do not for instance advocate a Utopian Shanghai, where no rickshas should exist—unless they be steam, electrical, earthly or aerial. Discarding this form of traffic in the foreign Settlement is a rational suggestion in itself, but the propriety of the native villages, and the fact that all over China the ricksha is firmly established, make its abolition a matter for gradual reform.

There are neighbouring colonies such as Java and the Philippines, where rickshas are unknown, their use being prohibited. The pioneer colonists insisted on their point of view overruling the early Far Eastern idea of adaptation to neighbouring custom. Locomotion in the above-mentioned places takes place without rickshas, and that blot on civilisation of seeing one man pull another does not exist. As it is manifestly impossible in Shanghai, to abolish rickshas, let us set an example. Let rickshas be "run" so as to be of the maximum benefit to the puller. Let every cent of profit go to him. Let him have the best possible vehicle to draw. Let him be so clothed and rested as to minimise the sufferings of his wretched life. Other callings may be as strenuous if not harder than his, but the idea is to mitigate his unquiet form of suffering.

The community's thanks are certainly due to the few foreign companies who have introduced better rickshas in recent years, giving the coolies better clothing and generally helping them. But these concerns have to be run on business lines, and some return is certainly expected and deserved. Much has also been done by charitable friends, and by the institution for succouring these poor human wrecks. But the question still remains, cannot something more radical be done? If the efforts of this contribution should solve this problem, your valuable journal will have obtained for Shanghai what may yet be a model for all China.

(Continued on page 7.)

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Harmston's Circus, Causeway Bay, 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.



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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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BIRTH.

COCHRAN.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on March 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Cochran of Naval Yard, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1915.

THE TONNAGE QUESTION.

Another year of war since the last annual meetings of the Chamber of Commerce and the Exporters and Dealers Association has brought no solution to the knotty problem of merchants securing adequate shipping tonnage. On the contrary, it has been rendered more difficult by the fact that many vessels engaged in Far Eastern trade have been requisitioned by the Government, thereby reducing to a serious extent the number of bottoms available. These were scarce enough before, but since several ships have been removed altogether, the shortage has become so acute as to cause much anxious thought on the part of merchants in Hongkong. It is extremely unfortunate that circumstances should have necessitated these steps being taken to satisfy Imperial requirements. A hard blow is being dealt to British trade in the Far East, but more than that, as was so aptly pointed out in a letter which the Chamber of Commerce forwarded to the Government, our rivals in trade have been provided with an opening, which they have not been slow to seize upon—they have been given the opportunity to take their place in our markets, and unless measures are taken to counteract this intrusion, the utmost difficulty will be experienced in expelling them, and taking our accustomed position when affairs are again normal.

Looked at squarely, the crux of the whole question is that our markets in the Far East, which, by dint of hard work, we have built up to their present state of productivity, are threatened with considerable disorganisation. They are being flooded with the inferior goods of our competitors, who, aided by better shipping facilities than we possess, are working tremendous harm by winning much of our trade from us in this time of stress. When this matter of tonnage was put to the Government, the reply received was that the Imperial need was so urgent that other interests must be subordinated to those of the Empire. The Imperial Government, we know, is harassed by the great dearth of bottoms, but the fact must not be lost sight of that the Far Eastern trade is a matter of Imperial concern and demands thorough consideration. Our trades are hampered in many ways on account of various restrictions which they have to observe, and they cannot be expected to maintain a steady business in face of this great difficulty which has been added to the many troubles by which they are beset. Due regard must be paid to the tonnage required by them to sustain their volume of trade, otherwise the available cargo space at the disposal of British merchants will become too limited to permit of their holding their own in the markets they have had for years. The careful plans they have formulated to increase the volume of British trade here will thus have been of little avail.

Concern that the tonnage question is still so acute was voiced at the meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong, at their annual meeting, when it was also pointed out that, whilst buyers had been prepared to pay the freight prices demanded, it had been in many cases impossible to ship owing to no space being available. It is a matter for extreme regret that the Chairman had to take occasion to point out that the shortage had been greatly aggravated because certain firms had made endeavours to secure space for themselves by unfair methods. It is a pity the Association should have been called upon to deal with a situation of such a nature, and it is to be hoped that the steps which it is suggested they should adopt will effectually solve this new and quite unnecessary problem. The proposal is that an equitable apportionment of space should be provided by the appointment of a committee which would have the work of making a fair distribution to all shippers. Thus the tonnage available by a certain vessel would be allocated to merchants desiring to ship goods, on application being made, in a just manner. Difficulties might arise, but none of them should be insurmountable. Such a good scheme would at any rate ensure like treatment all round. That such a plan should have been necessary is rather regrettable, but while certain merchants resort to unfair methods to secure all the space for themselves, some antidote is necessary. At the moment it seems impossible for the tonnage problem to be altogether solved. The only practical method to see us through the present crisis is for all merchants to agree to a fair distribution of whatever cargo space is available, and to hope for better things in the future than they are experiencing at present.

The Removal of Rubbish.

We have been asked by a well-known resident to utter a complaint with regard to the hour at which the Sanitary Department dustcarts go on their rounds gathering up household garbage. This, he says, takes place during the early hours of the evening, from 5 o'clock onwards, at a time when the streets in the native quarters of the city are probably more crowded than at any other part of the twenty-four hours. More than that, he states that the man in charge of the cart is usually in possession of a large rake, presumably for the purpose of levelling the load, but that in point of fact he utilises it for picking over the rubbish and throwing into a basket odds and ends, such as old shoes, bits of leather, etc., possibly for disposal to his own advantage. These are facts which the sanitary authorities would do well to look into. At the present moment, when there is so much disease about, it would be far wiser were some other hour chosen for the carrying out of this very necessary work, so that it may be done when the streets are less congested. It cannot help matters, either, for this garbage to be turned over in public thoroughfares. We trust that one or other of the members of the Sanitary Board will raise this question at the earliest possible moment.

Cruelty to Chickens.

At the Mixed Court in Shanghai there has just taken place a test case in regard to cruelty to chickens which should not be without its interest to Hongkong people. It appears that instructions had been issued by the Captain Superintendent of Police to make arrests in cases where there was cruelty to chickens by carrying them by the wings. Expert evidence was called on the question, and the Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. Pratt, said a chicken so carried would be suffering the whole time, as its whole weight would be thrown on the wings. The proper method would be to carry the bird under the arm or in a small basket. Dr. Cagoo, another witness called, said the carrying of chickens by the wings was absolutely cruel, as it would cause certain fibres of the muscles of the breast to break. During the hearing it was pointed out that unfortunately there was no law in China which covered the offence of cruelty to animals, and it was suggested that the Chinese Government might do something to help the Court in the matter. In the end, the defendant was discharged with a caution, the Assessor pointing out that this amounted to a conviction.

Hongkong's Opportunity.

This is a question which has been raised very many times in Hongkong, and we hope that eventually steps will be taken to suppress the practice, which is the common method of carrying chickens here. In Shanghai, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is always on the alert and regularly conducts prosecutions in the Court. Here, however, for some inexplicable reason, the Society exists in name only. Why this should be we do not know, since there can be few places where cruelty to animals is more common than in Hongkong. Happily, China's laws do not apply in this Colony, and that being the case, we have a great opportunity of setting an example in this connection to the neighbouring country. In regard to this specific type of cruelty, it would be a good thing if the Hongkong Police followed the lead given by Shanghai and by ordering arrests in all cases where chickens are so carried, seriously set about rooting out the practice.

Awarded Military Cross.

Many friends in Shanghai will be pleased to learn that Lieut. R.A. Williams, Royal Engineers, of the Electricity Department, S.M.O., has been awarded the Military Cross for valuable services rendered previous to his being wounded last November. Lieut. Williams has now recovered from his wound and expects shortly to resume active duty.

DAY BY DAY.

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS—AND IT OUGHT TO BE FOR HAPPINESS DOES NOT LIKE TO BE PURSUED ANY MORE THAN YOU WOULD YOURSELF.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war on Portugal.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

The Flower Show.
It has been decided to hold the Flower Show at the Botanical Gardens, on the 14th instant, instead of the City Hall.

"Some" Fight.
When a Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, this morning, with assault, it was stated by Inspector Barr that defendant and another man had a quarrel, which developed into a fight, in which complainant was rendered unconscious for several hours. He had had to be taken to hospital. The case was remanded.

His Fifth Offence.
Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese youth was charged with the theft of a brass water tap and a padlock. Defendant forced an entrance into No. 4, Lyndhurst Terrace by breaking the lock with a chisel. Four previous convictions were proved, and defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Stolen Silk.
A Chinese who was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, with the theft of a roll of silk, pleaded not guilty. Mr. Woo appeared to prosecute, and it transpired that defendant went into the shop of the King Tai Sam, of 55, Bonham Street, on the pretence of wanting to buy. He was seen to steal the roll and chase was given, during which the defendant attempted to throw the roll away. A previous conviction was proved, and defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

Charity Concert.
Professor E. Danenberg has issued invitations for the 4th annual pupils' pianoforte recital to be held in the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, on the 20th of March at 5.15 p.m. A second concert has also been arranged to take place in the same hall on the 25th at 5.15 p.m. in aid of the orphans of the Portuguese victims who perished in the Rio de Janeiro catastrophe, the entire proceeds of which will be for their benefit. Tickets may be obtained at all the music stores.

BILLIARDS.

The Open Championship Ties.

The following are the fixtures of the third round:—
Pekie P. Wong v. E. G. Marras, Saturday, March 9.
A. G. Pile v. Gr. J. Lord, R. G. A., Monday, March 11.
P. Yranovich v. S. Gray, Tuesday, March 12.
Winner of A. J. Osmund and R. W. Barnes v. winner of Sgt. A. H. Ives, R. G. A. and Wong Po Hong, Wednesday, March 13.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.), state:—
Medical Certificates.
The Surgeon Superintendent issues the following notice:—
Members of the Reserve may be seen by one of the Surgeon Superintendents without delay between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon daily (Sundays excepted). A member attending at any other time must take his turn with the ordinary patients consulting the Surgeon Superintendents.
No. 3 Company, etc.
Chief Inspector J. M. Wong resumes duty as from this date. Acting Inspector Wei resumes command of No. 3 Company. Inspector On resumes command of his Platoon.
Headquarters Club Committee.
Staff Inspector Arcalli has been elected as Chairman, Inspector Tape as Hon. Secretary, and Sergeant Baleen as Hon. Treasurer.

WAR EXPERIENCES.

Interesting Lecture by Dr. Sherwood Eddy.

There was a very large attendance at the Theatre Royal last evening, when Dr. Sherwood Eddy delivered a most interesting lecture on "Experiences in the War Zone."

His Excellency the Governor presided, and in introducing the lecturer stated that Dr. Eddy had spent a considerable part of the past three years with the British forces in France, Belgium, Egypt and in England as a special secretary of the Y. M. C. A. His valuable services had been recognised by the British military authorities.

Dr. Eddy, in the course of his lecture, said:—The great battle-field rises in grim reality before us. Far to the left stands the terrible Ypres salient, so long swept by the tide of war, and away to the right are the blasted woods of "Plog Street." Right before us rises the historic ridge of Messines, won at such cost during the summer. We are standing now at the foot of the low ridge where the British trenches were so long held under merciless fire. From here to the top of the ridge the ground has been fought over, inch by inch and foot by foot. It is blasted and blackened, deep-seamed by shot and shell. The trees stand on the bare ridge, stiff and stark, charred and leafless, like lonely sentinels of the dead. The ground, without a blade of grass left, is torn and tumbled as by earthquake and volcano. Trenches have been blown into shapeless heaps of debris. Deep shell holes and mine craters mark the advance. Small villages are left without one stone or brick upon another, mere formless heaps, ground almost to dust. Above us the very air is full of conflict. Hanging several hundred feet high are half a dozen huge fixed kite balloons; each of these is a target for the attacking aeroplanes and the occupants must be ready, at a moment's notice, to leap into a parachute when they are shot down. High above these balloons a score of British planes, dashing about or dashing over the enemy's lines, acting as the eyes of the huge guns hidden away behind us. At first on the field of battle one thrills at the sound of mighty and unceasing forces closed, but in the din we suddenly realise that boys are dying all about us. Far behind us, marking the slow advance up this ridge of death, are the sheltered cemeteries of white crosses that tell the price that has already been paid. There are five thousand crowded graves in yonder acre alone. Great is the price, awful in its solid weight of agony. This is no longer a war between two peoples, but between two principles. It is not for this narrow strip of hard-won soil, but for every foot of a world that from henceforth must be free. The men who are fighting on grounds of moral principle would rather pay any price than be at ease under the false shadow of militarism and materialism. These men are fighting, and many of them know that they are fighting for a new world. Not only military oppression, but industrial oppression, must go. Not only German militarism, and Turkish autocracy, and Turkish cruelty must be done away; but American materialism must be purged in the fiery furnace of this war. Its purposes will reach far beyond our ken, and though man's sin alone has caused the war, its issues are in the hands of God. The whole war has been a demonstration of the result of leaving God out of His world. We speak of the menace of German militarism, but what is militarism but armed and aggressive materialism, the deeper principle which lies behind it? And what is materialism but organized selfishness? Materialism and selfishness are the dangers of our own land as well as of Germany. We ask ourselves, What is the real issue of the war? What are they fighting for? Behind the great conflict between autocracy and democracy lay a yet deeper issue. In the last analysis the final question in

human life is between a material and a spiritual interpretation of the universe, whether might makes right and the strong are to rule, or whether right makes might and the moral order is supreme. There is a material and a spiritual side of life. On this side is the brute struggle for life; on that, the struggle for the life of others; on the one hand, the fight for the survival of the fittest, and on the other, the fight to make men fit to survive. On the left hand is selfishness and on the right service. There is a final issue in the world, between power and principle between wrong and right, between mammon and God. This ultimate issue must be faced by individuals and by nations. It is the challenge which confronts all men in this war. Wars are Birth-pangs of new eras. A new day dawned for the young men's Christian Association with the present war. Ninety per cent of its former workers left to join the colours, but a new army of over thirty thousand men and women was mustered and trained within its halls for the service of the British soldiers. The Y. M. C. A. had suddenly to "think imperially", and to minister to a world at war. In six months 500 centers were occupied; at the end of the first year there were 1,000, and after two years of that war 1,500 such centers were in full swing. The area of operation includes the British Isles, Egypt, the Dardanelles, Malta, the Mediterranean ports, India, Mesopotamia, East and South Africa, Canada, Australia, and out to the last limits of British far flung battle line. Here are multitudes of men far from home, shut out from the society of all good women, weary and wet with marching and drilling, often lonely and dejected in the cheerless barrack rooms, and tempted by the animal passions which are always loosed in wartime. Now, can you measure just what a big warm hot means to these men as a home, far away from home? The red triangle at the entrance gleams across the whole camp and stands for the three things the soldier most needs. It stands, in the first place, as a pledge for supplying the physical need of these hungry, and fiercely tempted men. The but also provides for the soldier's intellectual and social needs. The piano and the phonograph, the billiard table, draughts and chess boards, tables for games, library, and reading room keep him busy; and the concerts, stimulating lectures, moving pictures, educational classes, and debating societies provide him with recreational and mental employment. The far deeper moral and spiritual needs of the soldier are also met. As the evening draws to a close, one sees the secretary in his military uniform stand up on the table; hats are off and heads are bowed at the call for evening prayers, which are held here every night. Set us try to grasp the colossal facts of the present war. Since the beginning of the conflict there has been a daily attrition of more than 25,000 in killed, wounded or prisoners—twenty-four hours. This does not include those who have perished in the devastated nations. Not less than 6,000,000 men are now in the military prisons of Europe, some of whom have undergone great suffering, both physical and mental. More than 5,000,000 lie wounded to-day in the military hospitals, not to speak of several times that number who have been patched up and sent back into the line to face death again. Nearly 6,000,000 men have been killed. Less than 5,500,000 were killed in the twenty greatest wars of the last century and a quarter, all combined. Already the cost of the war has mounted to over \$130,000,000 a day, more than the \$100,000 every minute of the twelve hours that the sun shines upon us. The cost of less than one month of the present war would equal that of the entire Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Another month would pay for the whole Russo-Japanese War; twelve days would pay for the Boer War; while the cost for three days would dig the Panama Canal. Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, writes thus of the sacrifice of the men for us: "As for me personally, there is one thought that is always with me—the thought that other men are dying for me; better men, young-

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

We quote the following from the *Suez Canal*, the extremely bright journal of the Royal Suez Canal, a publication which we do not remember to have seen before, but of which we hope to see more in future: "It is notified for information that under Army (Salvation) Council construction 2 plus 4 square roots and 2 round trees coons (no sugar) minus 2 decimal 0 over stroke (costs to be worn) under 14 (half price) recurring comma (i.e. one of these things viz.) all N. O. O. and men (except Privates and chaps with a stripe or stripes, crowns, half dollars, coats of arms, or waistcoats of legs) and whose Medical Categories are below O4 unto the third and fourth generation, whose civilian occupation is concluded in the following schedule, are to be discharged without portfolio; please. (I'm very much obliged, thank you.)" Those with a knowledge of that peculiar wildfowl, the Army Council instruction, will realise how little exaggeration there is in this caricature.

"The need for unskilled labour in shipyards is of paramount importance. Any man of average physique is capable of doing the work," was the statement made by Sir Herbert Morgan, of the National Service Department, recently. "Every man not engaged on essential war work should offer his services. Food queues are due in part to lack of ships. There are men building unnecessary houses who would be most suitable for this work. Men engaged as packers, porters, servants, lift attendants, shop assistants, all of suitable physical strength, can be used."

They had just come out of the trenches in Flanders after their allotted span spent in horrible weather. They had got well away, with comfortable billets in view, when they were ordered back again to dig more trenches, while the rain poured down in torrents. As the spades splashed into the mud and splash a voice was heard resignedly muttering: "In six days God made heaven and earth, and all that in them is, and on the seventh day God rested, and the whole—lot up again."

With many of the places which have been asking the House of Commons to give them more seats than they are entitled to one has little sympathy; but it must be a real sorrow for England to lose its identity as a county constituency and be grouped with a neighbouring division of Lincoln. It is the only English county in that position, though Wales furnishes a parallel in Brecon and Radnor. But in Scotland this grouping of counties is almost the usual thing: Midlothian and Peebles, Perth and Kinross, Roxburgh and Selkirk, Berwick and Haddington—there are about a dozen such couples, including that largest county division in the kingdom, Inverness and Ross and Cromarty (which includes also the Hebrides).

er, with more hope in their lives, many of whom I have taught and loved. The orthodox Christian will be familiar with the thought of one who loved you dying for you. I would like to say that now I seem to be familiar with feeling that something innocent, and sent back into the line to face death again. Nearly 6,000,000 men have been killed. Less than 5,500,000 were killed in the twenty greatest wars of the last century and a quarter, all combined. Already the cost of the war has mounted to over \$130,000,000 a day, more than the \$100,000 every minute of the twelve hours that the sun shines upon us. The cost of less than one month of the present war would equal that of the entire Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Another month would pay for the whole Russo-Japanese War; twelve days would pay for the Boer War; while the cost for three days would dig the Panama Canal. Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, writes thus of the sacrifice of the men for us: "As for me personally, there is one thought that is always with me—the thought that other men are dying for me; better men, young-

In proposing a note of thanks to Dr. Eddy, His Excellency said that he had listened with admiration to his most eloquent lecture. His burning words had made them realise the splendid work that the Y. M. C. A. is doing and will continue to do in the near future in France and elsewhere where this terrible war is being waged. They one and all realised that now that the British Empire and the United States—representing the Anglo-Saxon race—stood shoulder to shoulder in this fight they could confidently and patiently look forward to a triumphant end.—(Applause). His Excellency called for three cheers for the lecturer, which were heartily given.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their Share Report dated Friday the 8th of March state:-

There has been a fair business done on the local market during the week under review. The principal feature has been the sudden rise in all Shanghai Cotton Mill shares and a good many transactions have been reported. Investment stocks still continue in demand. In the speculative section rates have been fairly well maintained, but there has been less enquiry than usual in this direction.

Singapore Share Market has had a sharp drop owing to the Government's action in restricting the export of Rubber to England for 2 months. The following are to-day's cash quotations:-

Malacca \$4.25, Kampas \$7.00, Ayer Panas \$8.00, Kedah \$3.75, Alor Gajah \$3.00, Badellah \$9.50, Tapah \$15.75, Changkat Sarangs \$5.75, Ayer Meleka \$1.85, New Serendah \$4.15, Pajam \$9.75 and Sanyeroff, \$3.70, all Straits Currency.

Bankers.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have come to business again at \$830 ex div.

Marine and Fire Insurance.—

Unions have again changed hands at \$800 and there are buyers at this rate. There are also buyers of Cantons at \$320, North China at \$115 and Yangtze at \$210. Ex. 73. Hongkong Fire has been placed at \$330 and \$325 and China Fire at \$133. Shipping.—Deferred London sales at \$162 and \$160, owing to a bear movement dropped to \$155. There are buyers at the close at \$156. At the end of last week the London rate declined to \$155 but has since improved to a buying quotation of \$160. Preferred rates are wanted at \$33. Discharges have buyers \$75. Steamships have buyers at the improved rate of \$18 whilst Star Ferries are nominal at \$28.

Refineries.—Owing to the poor report issued by the China Sugar Refining Co. the quotation has dropped to \$80. No dividend has been declared for the year ending 31 Dec. 1917, the Company making a loss of \$463,000. Malabons still have buyers at \$29.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks after sales at \$133 and \$132 have sellers at the latter rate. Shanghai Docks have further improved to a buying quotation of \$136. Kowloon Wharves, after sales at \$84 are now on offer at \$83.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates have come to business at \$90 and Hongkong Lands have been done at \$83. There are buyers of Hotels at \$87 ex the dividend of \$3 paid on the 1st March. Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$54 whilst Kowloon Lands at \$27 and West Point at \$78 are both nominal.

Oils & Mining.—Rubber has again been done at \$3 and more shares could be placed at this rate. Langkats have changed hands at \$14 and \$14. Tronohs have been done at 20. Kailan Mines have improved to a buying quotation of 40. Ural Caspian are on offer at 20. Shells remain nominal at 117/6.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric are wanted at \$48 and probably more would be paid. China Lights have been done at \$4.15 and there are more buyers at this price. Low Level Trams have sellers at \$6.40.

Cotton Mills.—All Cotton shares have advanced rapidly during the week and the following are the latest quotations:—Shanghai Cottons \$135 buyers, Ewea \$174 buyers, Kung Yika \$154 buyers, Orientals \$143 buyers, Yangtze \$135 buyers, 8 buyers and Internationals \$134 buyers.

Miscellaneous.—Gean Island Cement changed hands at \$1.80 and 7.00, closing with buyers at the former rate. Hongkong Ice has further improved to a buying quotation of \$205. Dairy Farms have been sold at \$30 and more shares can probably be placed at this rate. Wm. Powells are in demand at \$61. Hongkong Ropes have been done at \$224 and China Ropes at \$9. There are sellers of Peak Trams (Old) at \$84 and buyers of China Provident at \$7.10. Watsons at \$6.84.

COMPANY MEETING.

Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.

(VERBATIM).

An extraordinary general meeting of the Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd., was held at the office of the Company, Victoria Building, this morning. There were present:—Mr. T. F. Hough and Mr. John Rodgers (directors), Mr. Shelton Hooper (Secretary), and Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. J. H. Smith, H. W. Lockyer, and M. S. Northcote (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, it is now past the hour for which this meeting was called. I beg to propose that the following resolution, which was passed unanimously at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company on February 20 this year, be now confirmed:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in the definition of "The Board" in Article 2.

(b) That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in Article 7.

(c) That the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" in lines one and two of Article 76 and that the word "other" shall be substituted for the word "others" and the word "his" for the word "their" in line two of Article 76 and the word "member" be substituted for the word "members" in line three of Article 76.

(d) That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in Article 77.

(e) That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in line four of Article 79.

(f) That the word "signature" be substituted for the word "signatures" in lines 1, 2 and 4 of Article 89 and that the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" and the word "Director" for the word "Directors" in line one of Article 89.

(g) That the words "hand of one of the Directors" be substituted for the words "hands of two of the Directors" in line 2 of Article 10.

Sir Paul Chater:—I beg to second the resolution.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Sir Paul Chater that the special resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on February 20, this year, be confirmed. Those in favour? Agreed? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Admiral Lam Po-yik, after consultation with important persons, has decided to bring his whole squadron to attack Hainan. The squadron will leave Canton before the 15th instant, as soon as financial, equipping and other arrangements are completed.

No trace can be discovered of the three M. P.'s who left for Swatow via Hongkong, to see Chan King-ming. It is believed that they may be among those who perished in the Hongkong Ricecorse calamity.

The Chief of the Judicial Department, who refused to hand over the seal of office to the representative of the Military Government, on the ground that he was appointed by the Central Government, has been detained and forced to give up all his documents. The other officials of the Department are ordered to resume duty without delay.

\$54 Union Waterboats at \$111 and Steam Laundries at \$4 are both nominal.

Forward Settlement Days.—27th March (Wednesday), 26th April (Friday), 29th May (Wednesday) and 27th June (Thursday).

Exchange.—The opening T.T. rate on London to-day is 3/ and on Singapore \$29. The Bank's 3 d/s buying rate on Shanghai is 68.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

GRESSION STREET FUND.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Herewith I beg to hand you for publication a further list of subscriptions to the above Fund received from the Staff of the Taikoo Dockyard per Mr. G. T. Bird (\$381) and to acknowledge an amount received per Staff Inspectors J. O. Wildin and S. J. Clarke H. K. P. R., (\$500), which with the subscription already acknowledged (\$14,767) brings the total of the fund to \$15,638.

Please make the following corrections in the lists already published by you:—The subscription of \$250 from Mr. G. P. Lammert should be from Mr. G. P. Lammert and Chief Inspector H. A. Lammert, H. K. P. R. and that of \$50 from Messrs. W. M. and O. Humphreys.

Yours etc.

ALLAN BAILEY,

Hon. Treasurer.

G. T. Bird	...	\$10
J. B. Chapman	...	10
W. R. Oswald	...	10
J. Weir	...	10
A. Davidson	...	10
J. Miller	...	5
R. H. Cousins	...	10
G. Grot	...	5
C. W. Brown	...	10
E. M. French	...	5
J. Waldron	...	5
J. G. P. Foulds	...	5
A. Smith	...	5
E. B. Cabey	...	5
W. Weir	...	5
George Gerrard	...	5
J. Stewart	...	5
J. B. Speirs	...	5
A. W. Jaster	...	5
W. Wotherspoon	...	5
A. Stalker	...	5
J. F. Allen	...	5
W. J. Eldridge	...	5
A. Leen	...	5
G. W. Milne	...	5
A. Chalmers	...	5
J. T. Green	...	5
A. W. Miller	...	5
W. J. Clark	...	5
W. H. Prowse	...	5
A. B. Ramsey	...	5
J. MacLachlan	...	5
A. Whitelaw	...	5
P. T. Farrell	...	5
J. Simpson	...	5
T. Scott	...	5
K. K. Duncan	...	5
A. F. Goldfinch	...	5
J. D. Polley	...	5
P. W. Ramsay	...	5
G. Morrison	...	5
M. J. Wells	...	3
J. A. Hunter	...	5
R. Wallace	...	5
W. Kerr	...	5
C. Dickens	...	3
W. McKay	...	5
T. Grimshaw	...	5
A. Hamilton	...	5
J. J. Harrington	...	5
O. Stafford	...	5
D. M. McKay	...	5
D. McNeillie	...	5
D. Young	...	3
G. E. Brown	...	3
W. M. Ball	...	5
J. H. Hansen	...	5
J. Gardner	...	3
R. Gray	...	5
J. P. Middleton	...	5
A. F. McIntosh	...	5
J. O. Christian	...	5
Lam Kok	...	5
Tin Ting	...	1.50
Shun Ching	...	1.50
Cheong Yau	...	1
Tam Koon	...	1
Li Qing Tong	...	5
Pan Choy	...	2
Cheong Hoi	...	1
Ko Yau	...	1
Sze Cheong	...	1
Yung Chung	...	2
Liu Sang	...	.50
Cheong Wing	...	.20
Wong Yung Yau	...	1
Woo Yee	...	2
Li Fat	...	2
Ng San	...	2
Chan Hung	...	3
Li Pat	...	.30
Ng Wan Hoi	...	1
Ya Poi	...	1
Ah Kwai	...	3
Yan Hong	...	1
Tong Ping	...	.50
Ho Loi	...	.50
Chuk Kee	...	5
Leung Cheong	...	1
Tong Mok	...	.50
Ho Lee	...	1
Cho Tung50
Kwok Fok	...	1
Lo Sang Kee50
Yip Pat Ching50
Grand Total	...	381

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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A HONGKONG SHOW.

Exhibition of Dogs, Cats, Poultry and Pigeons.

An interesting meeting in connection with the Hongkong Dog, Cat, Poultry and Pigeon Show, 1918, was held in the office of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, Mr. H. J. Gedde presiding.

It was decided to hold the Show on the 13th April, and to close the entries in connection therewith on the 3rd of the same month.

It was also decided to include poultry and pigeons and a sub-committee was formed to deal with this section of the Show.

Owing to the poultry and pigeon section being on its trial, it was decided that no entrance fees be charged, but dogs and cats will be charged the usual fee of \$2 per head.

Each exhibitor of poultry or pigeons has to provide a suitable cage or pen, and the Secretary, Mr. G. W. Gegg, was asked to procure a specimen which could be seen at his office.

Entrance forms can now be obtained from Mr. G. W. Gegg, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer c/o Messrs. Hughes and Hough.

WILD RUMOURS.

Stories of Explosions in Canton and Hongkong.

Our Canton correspondent writes to the effect that a rumour prevailed in the city on the 6th instant that the Hongkong Gas Works had been wrecked by an explosion, that all houses in the vicinity had been destroyed and that thousands of lives had been lost. Great excitement prevailed, and yesterday the railway trains and steamboats were crowded with passengers going to Hongkong to enquire for their relatives and friends.

It is interesting to note that simultaneously a rumour was current in Hongkong to the effect that a terrible explosion had taken place at the Electric Works at Canton, causing thousands of deaths.

WHEN YOU WAKE TOMORROW MORNING.

To-day's liverache, biliousness, or sick-headache will have disappeared if you seek the aid of

PINKETTES

to-night. To dispel constipation, stimulate digestion, clear the complexion, Pinkettes are perfect. Of all dealers, or, post free, 80 cents the bottle from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86 Seaboard Road, Shanghai.

A Shipping Fire.

The Orient Steam Navigation Company's offices and stores at Tilbury, on the Thames, have been burned. The damage is estimated at £10,000. The workshops were saved.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Ground Floor Flat, 14 Macdonnell Road, 2 LARGE ROOMS, spacious verandah, closed verandah, dressing-room, bath-room, pantry, scullery and kitchen. Almost completely furnished. Apply Box 420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

THE Power of Attorney granted in favour of Mr. FRED S. HAMLIN—late Manager of our Hongkong Branch Office—is this day withdrawn.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

NOTICE.

WE have this day appointed Mr. RAY E. GUNN, Acting Manager of our Hongkong Branch Office, and have authorized him to sign our Firm per procuration as from the 9th of March, 1918.

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E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kilato Maru T. 16,000	FRI, 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,500	SATUR, 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 8,000	SAT, 16th, Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 20th, Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Penang Maru T. 10,000	FRIDAY, 8th Mar. at 4 p.m.
	*Santen Maru T. 8,000	SUNDAY, 10th, Mar.

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*Fushimi Maru WED., 13th Mar., at 11 a.m.
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SIBERIA MARU	13,000	22nd Mar.
TEIKO MARU	12,000	9th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th April.
SHINYO MARU	12,000	27th April.
PERIA MARU	13,000	10th May.

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For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	9th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	10th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chinhua	11th Mar. at noon.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Suiyue	12th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	14th Mar. at 3 p.m.

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Hongkong March 8, 1918.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas	Java, M'sar & Manila	in port	11th Mar.	Y'hama, Kobe, Kobe
Boeroe	Java & M'sar	8th Mar.	15th Mar.	Y'hama, Kobe
Tjitaroen	Java	14th Mar.	20th Mar.	Amoy & S'hai
Sarakarta	Java	15th Mar.	—	—

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MANILA	Loongsang	Fri, 8th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Taisang	Sun, 10th Mar. at 4 light	
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri, 15th Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yaksang	Fri, 15th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

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modation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai
through Bills of Lading as issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when
indicated offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-
date accommodation for passengers.

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TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaofoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements
must be required to produce on arrival at destination passports
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SHIPPING NEWS.

Big Priced Tonnage.
What in its way must be a record, roughly £116 per ton, in the purchase price of ships, has been made in Montevideo, where the harbour s.s. Tigre was sold for G.£51,700. The vessel is of 89 tons gross and 40 net, and it was the intention of the new owners to send her to Europe.

America's Changed Commercial Policy.

It is reported that all classes of cargo sent from the South Pacific and India, which has been transhipped so far in Japan or other points for the United States, will henceforth have to be carried direct to their final destinations in America, owing to a change in America's commercial policy.

Dockyard Strike.

Six thousand hands at the Grays Dockyard struck work on February 21 on the eve of the launching of a Messageries Maritime steamer of 12,000 tons which was fixed for the 24th. The strikers insisted on an increase of pay of 30 per cent. The strike was settled through the mediation of the Mayor and Chief of Police and work was resumed on February 25.

Japanese Shipbuilding.

The Mecanicien Douzel, 12,000 tons gross, which was launched from the Urace Dock on December 16, having been fully equipped, arrived at Yokohama on February 18 and was officially delivered to the Messageries Maritimes Company. The Ducteur Pierre Benoit of the same tonnage was to have been launched on February 22 at Urage to the order of the Messageries Maritimes Company.

New N.Y.K. Lines.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to commence a monthly service between New York and Calcutta. The first ship will sail from Calcutta for New York in May, calling at Colombo, South African ports and Saint Lucia. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha will also start early in March a Japan-Java-Calcutta service. A perfect understanding is said to have been reached with the British steamship companies for operating these new routes.

Japanese Vessels Fired On.

While the N.Y.K. Tahang Maru was proceeding on her voyage from Shashi to Hankow, she was fired upon by the southern forces at Changkwan below Chienlinshien. Over sixteen rifle shots struck the vessel, and one Chinese passenger was seriously wounded. On February 25 the Tahang Maru went aground near Chienlinshien, below Yochow, and while in this helpless condition she was again fired upon. The Japanese gunboat Fushimi, which was escorting the vessel from Yochow, to Hankow, was also fired upon.

Curious Shipping Case.

Colombo, January 25.—A curious shipping case was heard in the Colombo appeal court, appealing against a decision in which the captain of a steamer was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,500 for not obeying the order of the shipping officer. On the 15th instant the steamer came into port and was slightly injured in collision with a Government tug. The shipping officer ordered the captain to repair the injury and proceed to sea as soon as possible. Subsequently he received another order, asking him to go on shore to attend the enquiry. Thinking the latter order had been given under the impression that the vessel could not sail, the captain ignored the order and prepared to leave port. He was then arrested and brought before the Master Attendant, who fined him Rs. 1,500. The Judge ordered notice to be served on the shipping officer and the record called for.

Big Shipping Fusion.

The "Globe" of December 18 says:—A report was current at Cardiff to day that the British Steamship Company, owned by Watts, Watts, and Company of London and Cardiff, are in negotiation with the Clan Line, of Glasgow and London, for the sale of their ships. Definite information was not obtainable from Cardiff, but the British Steamship shares of £10 each, which a few days ago were standing at £26 sold last night at £40 a share. It was reported that the offer to the British Company was £20 a share. The British Company owns twenty or more steamers, aggregating about 125,000 tons dead weight. The Clan Line owns upwards of 30 steamers, and is one of the largest shipping companies in the country.

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MUNICIPAL RICKSHAS

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE NAVAL DEBATE.

The Question of Admiral Jellicoe's Removal.

London, March 6.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the Naval Estimates, Sir Edward Carson stated that he was not consulted regarding the removal of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe from the Admiralty, although he was then a member of the War Cabinet. He declared that when Admiral Jellicoe left the Admiralty he had the absolute confidence of the Fleet. His dismissal was a national calamity.

Sir Eric Geddes admitted that he was responsible for the decision to remove Admiral Jellicoe. He consulted certain members of the War Cabinet on the matter.

Mr. Bonar Law did not agree that the whole of the War Cabinet should have taken the responsibility for the removal of Admiral Jellicoe. The Minister in charge of the Department was responsible for the changes therein. During the period of Mr. Asquith's Government the Commander-in-Chief in France and the Chief of Staff were changed without members of the Cabinet being consulted. In cases like that of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe the responsibility must be divided between the Ministerial head of the Department and the Prime Minister.

Sir Eric interposed, saying that he acted entirely on his own initiative, the Premier concurring therein. There was no suggestion of pressure ever having been put on him to make any Admiralty change.

Mr. Bonar Law concluded and said that Mr. Lloyd George had privately assured him that neither he (Mr. Lloyd George) nor any member of the Government had anything whatever to do with the Press articles referring to Admiralty changes.

Commander Balfour said that the Admiralty was right in its decision. One reason for Admiral Jellicoe's going concerned the successful closing of the Dover Straits. Since Admiral Jellicoe had left, the Straits had been closed to submarines.

THE MILITARY SITUATION REVIEWED.

London, March 6.

A high British military authority, in the course of a weekly review, says that the enemy has now a majority of sixteen Divisions over the Allies on the Western Front and is still increasing. Of course, the Allied Divisions were larger and we had accumulated large masses of artillery, guns and aeroplanes. The Allies were superior in these. The enemy can attack when local preparations are complete, but these are more difficult to discover than larger movements. The object of the enemy's raids, besides to gain information from prisoners, is to develop the offensive spirit. Another example of German disregard for engagements is the discovery in Mesopotamia of an order signed by Major Duffell, of the German General Staff, which says: "Communicate discreetly to Kurdish Units that despite armistice they are to accelerate the Russian withdrawal by raids and robberies and ambushes. The Russian withdrawal must be as costly as possible."

FURTHER FOOD RESTRICTIONS.

London, March 7.

The Press Bureau says that Lord Rhonda has empowered local food committees to regulate the retail sale of any article of food and to fix the quantity to be consumed.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Conflict Between Military and Civil Authorities.

London, March 7.

There is another crisis in Spain. Telegrams, which are censored, indicate a conflict between the military and civil authorities, apparently due to the insistence of the Army, supported by the War Minister, on the adoption, without Parliamentary authority, of Army reform and the demands of the Military Committee which overthrew the Government in June.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

London, March 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, speaking in the Reichstag, the Under Secretary, Herr von Dambach, admitted the accuracy of the Bethmann-Hollweg communication mentioned by M. Pichon on March 2. *Vorwaerts* points out that France could never have accepted the demand, which was made solely in order to bring the inevitable catastrophe to a climax.

[The communication referred to was a letter by Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg on July 31, 1914, to the Ambassador in Paris instructing him to ask to France to remain neutral in the event of war with Russia and if France consented then it must as a guarantee hand over the fortresses of Toul and Verdun which would be restored on the conclusion of war with Russia.]

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state—

Strength.
No. 951 Pte. E. K. Thomas was enrolled on 5.3.18 and posted to "A" Company, No. 1 Platoon. No. 952 Sapper J. H. O'Brien was enrolled on 6.3.18 and posted to Engineer Company.

Leave.
Sergeant A. Charlton, "B" Company, is granted 12 months' extension of leave, from 5.3.18. Corporal S. D. Setna, "A" Company, is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 1.3.18. Pte. O. E. P. Hay, "B" Company, is granted 6 weeks' extension of leave, from 23.2.18. Pte. D. E. Clark, "A" Company, is granted 2 months' leave, from 2.3.18. Pte. D. Steel, "B" Company, is granted 6 months' leave, from 27.3.18. Pte. B. M. Webb, "A" Company, is granted 3 days' leave, from 26.3.18. D. K. Moss, "B" Company, is granted 6 months' leave, from 14.3.18. Pte. T. E. Pearson, "B" Company, is granted 4

months' leave, from 8.5.18. Pte. H. L. Harrow, "D" Company, is granted 2 months' leave, from 4.4.18.

Musketry.
Annual Musketry Course, Individual Field Practices, at Kowloon City Range on Sunday, 10th instant, for N. C. O.s and men of "A" and "B" Companies, Mounted Section and Signalling Section, Kowloon residents only, who did not complete these practices during Camp. Parade at Kowloon Docks office pier at 8.30 a.m. and proceed by launch to Kowloon City. Dress, Marching order. Officers and Blason will attend. Platoon Commanders and O. C.s. Mounted Section and Signalling Section are to send a list of the N. C. O.s and men of their units who have not completed Individual Field Practices (giving details of the Practices to be fired) to Lieut. Hancock by 11 a.m. on Saturday, 9th instant. Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire these practices.

Appointment.
Sergeant E. V. Michelmore, Signalling Section, is appointed Signalling Instructor.

Promotion.
Lance Corporal S. M. Mayes, Signalling Section, to be Corporal, dated 7.3.18.

Communication Drill.
At Headquarters on Tuesday, 12th March, at 6 p.m. Officers and N. C. O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N. C. O.s may attend if they so desire. Platoon Drill will be practised. It is to be noted that attendance by Officers and N. C. O.s of "A" and "B" Companies is not optional.

Lecture.
At Headquarters, Friday, 15th March, at 1 p.m. Subject, Map Reading and Field Sketching.

Artillery Orders.
Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state—

Sunday, 10th March.—8.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Kowloon Residents, at King's Park Range, Kowloon, Annual Musketry Course. 9.00 a.m. Right Half Company, Hongkong Residents, at King's Park, Kowloon, Annual Musketry Course. 8.30 a.m. Left Half Company, Quarry Bay Residents, at Quarry Bay Range, Annual Musketry Course. 8.00 a.m. Left Half Company, Hongkong Residents, at Quarry Bay Range, Annual Musketry Course.

Tuesday, 12th March.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Full Drill at Belchers Battery. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Company, Full Drill at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 15th March.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Full Drill at Belchers Battery. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Company, Full Drill at Belchers Battery.

Engineer Orders.
Orders for Engineer Company by Capt. W. Russell state—

8th to 15th March.—E. L. Manning nightly. Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 6.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Matthews; Lyceum, Captain James; Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

Instruction for members of Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays; Class 2 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays; Class 3 at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants, Orsland and Parsons, R.E., Corp. Day, 2nd Corp. Norris, H.K.D.C., at Belchers and Staff Sergeants Barclay and White, R.E. and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C. at Lyceum.

Detail of Belchers Beliefs for March is posted at Headquarters.

Infantry Orders.
Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state—

"A" COMPANY.
Monday, 11th instant.—4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

Tuesday, 12th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress, Drill order.

"B" COMPANY.
Monday, 11th instant.—4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire. Lieut. Bewick will attend.

5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Dock. Platoon Drill. Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday, 12th instant.—4.45 p.m. At King's Park Range. Men over 60 years of age who have to fire the Special Musketry Course. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Practices 4, 5 and 6 will be fired.

Wednesday, 13th instant.—5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay.

Thursday, 14th instant.—4.45 p.m. At King's Park Range. Men over 60 years of age who have to fire the Special Musketry Course. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Practices 4, 5 and 6 will be fired.

Friday, 15th.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress, Drill order.

(Continued on Page 10.)

RACECOURSE DISASTER.

Evidence by Director of Public Works.

The enquiry into the sad catastrophe which occurred at the Racecourse, Happy Valley, on February 28, was continued at the Police Court this morning, being conducted by Mr. J. R. Wood, acting as Coroner. The following jurymen were also present:—Messrs. A. H. Barlow (foreman), J. E. Wallace, and W. C. Jack.

Mr. H. J. Gedge appeared for the Jockey Club and the relatives of the late Mr. Albert Ahwee; Mr. M. K. Lo was present for a number of Chinese who lost relatives in the disaster; Mr. F. B. L. Bowley represented the contractor, The Hok, who built the matcheds; Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared for the owners of Stands 7 and 8 and also for the families of the late Mr. L. Xavier and the late Mr. J. O'Neil and the husband of the late Mrs. Raszak; Mr. D. V. Stevenson appeared for the lessees of the Unity Stand. There were also present Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor; the Hon. Mr. C. M. Messer, O.S.P.; Mr. A. E. Wright and Mr. F. Sutton, of the P. W. D.

The Hon. Mr. W. O'Hatham, Director of Public Works, was the first witness this morning and said in reply to his Worship that no building could be erected until an application for permission to erect had been made on a special form and a plan had been approved. He had no legal power to dispense with that, but in practice it was dispensed with. In his opinion, the present law was impracticable.

Answering the Crown Solicitor Mr. O'Hatham said that under Section 209 a special provision was made with regard to matcheds and he thought that that was due to the word "matcheds" being in the old Ordinance of 1889. The new Ordinance was specially brought in to improve the sanitary state of the city and other populous places, and it was not intended to again include matcheds. The requirements of the old ordinance in regard to matcheds had never been insisted on and his impression was that if the inclusion of matcheds in the definition had been noticed then the definition would have been revised, as a rule no supervision was exercised by his department over the erection of matcheds, of which there was a very large number. In regard to the matcheds at the Racecourse, it had been the practice to inspect them every year. That was done to protect the public. The same contractor had done the work for a number of years, and it had been the practice to inspect them certainly since 1903. There had never been any complaints of bad work. He considered that Chinese contractors displayed wonderful knowledge and ingenuity in the construction. He thought the contractors knew as much about the strength as an architect.

Replying to Mr. Gedge, Mr. O'Hatham said the matcheds were on Crown land. The Jockey Club had no voice in the sale, and it was all done by the Government.

Questioned by Mr. d'Almeida, witness said that the buildings were not certified as having been constructed in accordance with the Ordinance. He received no reports from inspectors as to the progress of the work. The conditions of letting were not drafted by him. A number of them were of old standing, but several were added with his approval. Several of them were not submitted to the Government for approval, but they were all adopted *en bloc* this year. When first adopted Nos. 6, 7 and 8 were not submitted for approval. Condition No. 6 was inserted on account of certain representations by the Golf Club, and the same remark applied to conditions 7 and 8. Those representations were made in December, 1911. He could produce the correspondence if desired. He considered that any person who bought a site would be bound by the conditions. He did not know that any document was signed with the auctioneer. He knew that the persons were purchasing the lots from the Government.

Mr. d'Almeida said that his point was that these conditions

were not binding on his clients, and the Schedule E, of the Ordinance was also not applicable.

Mr. O'Hatham said that he had been in the Colony close on 28 years, but he could not recall whether matcheds were then only one storied. He knew perfectly well that the stability of the matcheds would not be affected by conditions 6, 7 and 8. He had proper authority to make them. He had nothing to do with the provision of fire appliances. The police, of course would be aware of their erection. He was not aware that any instructions were sent to the police with regard to these particular matcheds.

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He was at the Course at the time of the disaster, and there was only a slight breeze blowing. He did not think the earthquake shock had made any difference. He did not actually see the sheds fall but he saw them very soon afterwards. He saw the fire in about half a minute after he first saw the fallen sheds, and it seemed to be near Shed No. 14. He heard someone say that the fire had been seen by a person to have been burning before the collapse. It was possible for a fire to have occurred at the back without it being seen from the Racecourse. Under Section 287 he had power to accept a plan not signed by an authorised architect. He was not aware whether the conditions of sale were complied with but he had not been told that they were not. He had not held a departmental enquiry in view of this enquiry. No cases of irregularities had been brought to his notice. He had not formed any theory as to the cause of the collapse. Anything with regard to that was surmise. In view of the stability in previous years, and also in view of the fact that the sheds had stood the strain of the first day's racing and also of the crowd that saw the Derby, he thought that something had been done to weaken the structure in some part. It was quite probable that the occurrence of a small fire might have caused a local panic, and so started the matter. He had every confidence in the overseer of the district. There were no conditions as to height, number of persons to be accommodated, exits, gangways, or staircases. He was not aware that cooking was done there, as he had never been in the sheds. As building authority he was responsible for the licensing of theatres and in those cases there had to be stated the number of persons to be accommodated, the number of fire buckets to be provided, and the exits, gangways and staircases. It had not occurred to him to apply those regulations to the Race matcheds, for he did not think they were analogous, for theatres were used at night and had limited exits. These were all open and only used by day.

Replying to Mr. Lo, Mr. O'Hatham could not say how long the construction of the sheds had been carried out by one contractor. He did not know whether there had been a change in the complexion of the firm or not. In matcheds construction the poles were never driven into the ground. A hole might be dug, but the practice would have no value at all. He had no objection to the whole sheds being built together. Without some intervening space between the sheds he did not think it would make any difference to build them separate. It would not have prevented the spread of fire.

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FUNERAL OF MRS. RAILTON.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Railton, whose death we reported yesterday, took place at Happy Valley this morning, being attended by a large number of sympathising friends. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, officiated, and the principal mourners were the husband and Mr. N. L. H. Railton (son). Wreaths were sent by the following:—Our Little Bit Society, Kowloon; members of the Kowloon Cricket Club; Gertrude, Alice, Charles, and Dick; Mr. and Mrs. Paakham and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Elson; Donald Nielson; Lilly and Molly; Mrs. A. G. Major; Messrs Jardine Matheson and Co. Ltd.; Mr. and Mrs. Mead; Messrs. Owens and Oswald; J. M. Jack; Ewo Junior Mess; J. H. May; Cassam; Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lawson; Willie Davison; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cooper; Mr. and Mrs. Neave; Mr. and Mrs. T. Hunter; Chu Kwok Wah; Mr. and Mrs. Hyde; V. C. Labrum; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and Bonnie; J. S. Johnston; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tod; Mr. and Mrs. D. Harvey; E. J. Statter; E. Best; Mr. and Mrs. C. Bond; J. S. McIntosh; Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Nicoll; Mrs. Pennefather; Captain and Mrs. J. Doyle; M. Gains; J. M. Jack; Mrs. W. J. Edwards and Miss Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. Witchell.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending February 23, amounted to 50,428 tons and the sales during the period to 59,251 tons.

ber of people occupied the sheds when they were completed. He inspected them on the assumption that they would be full.

By Mr. Lo.—He was of opinion that if the sheds had been erected separately they would still have collapsed. He could not say why Nos. 1, 2 and 3 did not collapse. He did not know whether it had been the custom for anyone to inspect the ratian bindings on Race days.

By Mr. Stevenson.—He inspected stands 4, 5 and 6, and they were properly built. He could not say how many occupants one floor would hold. He could not say how many people could get in the stands and he did not take that into consideration when he inspected. So far as he knew, there was no difference in the construction of stands 4, 5 and 6, and 2 and 3. He reported to his Department after having made an inspection.

By the Coroner.—There were firms on the Racecourse side and on the Golf Club side. They were at different angles on the Golf Club side; all the poles were resting on the turf, but on the other side all of them did not. Lashing a strut to a fence was good support. He did not think that if the struts had been inserted into the ground on the Golf Club side, it would have made the sheds more stable.

Kwok Kan, a scaffolder, and foreman partner in the Sze Hop firm, said he had been a partner for 40 years. The matcheds at the Racecourse were built under his supervision. His firm was engaged by the individuals who had bought the sites from the Government. This year they were told to do the work as in previous years. The owners of the matcheds got a permit from the P.W.D. The material used this year for the work was 60 per cent. of last year's. There were four feet higher. They were occupied by new purchasers.

By Mr. Gedge.—He inspected stands 1, 2, and 3. They were properly built.

By the Crown Solicitor.—He had seen the matcheds still standing and he was of opinion that they were perfectly sound.

By Mr. Bowley.—He had the Sze Hop working on this and other jobs and he was generally satisfied with his work. He was not on the Racecourse at the time of the collapse.

By Mr. d'Almeida.—He certainly did not say that because Nos. 2 and 3 were properly built, the others were not. He did not know that on February 17 some matcheds were not started on. The framework was completed by the 23rd of February. There was only some making to be put on. It had nothing to do with him what was

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSO-GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Troops Landed at Aaland Island.

London, March 6.
A wireless German official message says: In pursuance of Finland's request for assistance German troops landed at the Aaland Islands.

Fighting Still Continues.

London, March 6.
A wireless Russian message states: General Krylenko has sent a message to the Austro-German Army Chiefs complaining that troops are still fighting at Jamburg, Orsha and Kovelbrinsk and enquiring whether the cessation of hostilities has been ordered.

Petrograd to be Evacuated.

Petrograd, March 6.
Apparently the Government has resolved to evacuate Petrograd and to establish the State institutions at Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod and Kagan. The Foreign Affairs and Roads Ministries are already leaving. The population is also hastily departing by road in all sorts of vehicles.

The Peace and Peace.

London, March 6.
The conclusion of peace with Russia has evoked no particular excitement in Berlin or elsewhere. The German press comments have hitherto in no wise been unanimously jubilant. The "Nord Deutsche Allgemeine" thinks the most significant feature of the treaty is the evidence that Germany by her concessions worked only for peace by understanding and conciliation. "Vorwärts" calls German Socialists to take up the fight to prevent the new neighbouring states being treated as subjugated. The "Muenchener Post" on the contrary declares that the proposals must be materially altered at the general conclusion of peace. This is also the view of the Dutch press, the Catholic "Tyd" remarking that the treaty testifies to German bad faith. The "Vienna Press" rejoices over the new era in Europe and considers the most important feature is that there is no common Austro-Russian frontier. The Paris "Temps" says the duty of the Allies is to declare the treaty null and void.

The Government press declares that peace was signed in order to give the Revolution a respite for the reassembly of fresh forces to fight Imperialism. It is announced that a Supreme Military Council of Defence has been formed and a decree orders the arming of the entire people.

The Kaiser Satisfied.

Amsterdam, March 6.
The Kaiser has telegraphed to the King of Saxony expressing his "deepest satisfaction and gratitude towards God and the army, which extorted peace from Russia."

Conditions in Petrograd.

London, March 6.
The "Times" correspondent at Petrograd says the Dutch Legation takes charge of British interests. Fifteen hundred foreign refugees, including many English, are stranded at Petrozavodsk and Lake Onega on route to the Murman coast as the Finland route is closed.

The food scarcity in Petrograd now amounts to a famine and two thirds of the shops are closed.

THE RUMANIAN PEACE.

Amsterdam, March 6.
Peace negotiations with Rumania commenced immediately. A telegram from Bucharest states that Rumania and the Central Powers signed the preliminary peace treaty last night.

PRECAUTIONS IN AMERICA.

Washington, March 6.
The President has requested the Legislative Authority to take over the Hamburg-America and North German Lloyd wharves at Hoboken.

New York, March 6.
The War Department has decided that officers and men of enemy nationality in the American army shall not be permitted to serve on the battle fronts.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Mercantile Cruiser Sunk.

London, March 6.
The Admiralty announces that the armed mercantile cruiser Calgarian was torpedoed and sunk on March 1. Two officers and 46 men were lost.

The Calgarian was a vessel of 17,000 tons, being formerly the largest Allan liner. She was sunk off the Irish coast, several torpedoes being fired at her. Over 300 men have been landed at Larne. She had a crew of 400 and 150 naval ratings were aboard.

The Calgarian was torpedoed at four in the afternoon. Survivors state that the first torpedo did comparatively little damage, but 45 minutes later a second torpedo exploded in the engine-room. It is feared that few there survived. Several boats were blown to atoms, but the rescuing steamers worked magnificently. It is reported that the submarine was sunk.

A Statement Explained.

London, March 6.
The statement regarding the sinking of submarines made by Sir Eric Geddes during the speech has caused perplexity in the House of Commons. Sir Eric subsequently explained in private that what he intended to convey was that one submarine in every four or five operating in home waters failed to return to Germany.

A Week's Losses.

London, March 6.
The Admiralty give arrivals for the week as 2,015 and the sailings 2,200. Twelve vessels over, and six under 1,600 tons were sunk and six unsuccessfully attacked.

The Cork steamer Kenmare has been torpedoed and six of the crew have been rescued.

Facts not Realised.

London, March 6.
At a meeting of the Shipping Federation Lord Inchcape said the people did not realise the rate at which our tonnage was being sunk. Sir R. Ellerman said the whole output of ships since the war did not replace losses.

Torpedoed Without Warning.

London, March 6.
The Captain and five of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Havna have landed in Britain. The vessel was torpedoed without warning and sank in a minute. Twelve of the crew are missing. The survivors clung to a raft all night long in a very cold sea. They saw eight others on a raft, but all died or were washed off. The survivors at daylight managed to right an upturned lifeboat and this shelter saved them. They drifted fifty hours before being rescued by an American destroyer. The Germans refused to help the men struggling in the water after the explosion.

A GERMAN RAIDER'S CREW.

London, March 6.
The "Times" correspondent at Valparaiso says that 48 of the crew of the raider Seidler have arrived at Talcahuano from Easter Island where she was wrecked.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, March 6.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We successfully raided eastward of Bullecourt, northward of the Scarpe and in the neighbourhood of Lens, taking prisoners. Our casualties were slight. We repulsed raiders south-eastward of Gouzeourt.

A wireless German official message says: Our positions on the north bank of the Pye were subjected to violent bursts of firing. A strong English attack at Wassten was repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

A French communique states: There was lively artillerying in the region of La Pompelle, the Somme and in the sector of Voignes.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

London, March 6.
The "Morning Post" says that Mr. Lloyd George lengthily and privately addressed the Unionist War Committee last evening in defence of his appointment of newspaper proprietors to Ministerial posts. The Committee heartily voted its thanks to the Premier.

CHING-JAPANESE CO-OPERATION.

London, March 6.
The "Daily Mail" Tientsin correspondent says that the Chinese Cabinet has decided on the fullest co-operation with Japan and is sending delegates to Japan to consult with the military authorities. Disturbing reports are being received from the border provinces of the activities of German intrigues.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

London, March 6.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Steel Maitland stated that he was considering the question of creating a fourth Trade Commissioner in Canada and also the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in East Africa and another in one of the other Crown Colonies or Protectorates.

MR. REDMOND'S DEATH.

London, March 6.
Mr. J. Redmond died from the effects of a severe operation owing to intestinal obstruction. His condition improved but heart failure supervened.

THE DUTCH SAND QUESTION.

The Hague, March 6.
The Foreign Office announces that Germany has refused to permit the proposed commission of experts to investigate the sand question to enter Belgium "under present circumstances," but agrees provisionally to refrain from sending materials through Holland.

THE LUSITANIA CRIME.

Even Some Germans Resented it.

In an article for the Columbia University Quarterly, Dr. Hans Zinner, the bacteriologist and Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, emphasises the issues of the war from the standpoint of German and persons of German descent who desire the overthrow of the Prussian system. Dr. Zinner says:—

"There are men and women of German lineage in this country who resent the policy of the present German ruling group more acutely than is possible for Americans of pure Anglo-Saxon blood. We are in this war with our hearts and our souls, not only because our country has declared war, not only because of Belgium, of Serbia, of the Lusitanias, of the U-boats, of the Mexican plot—sufficient reasons in themselves—but in addition to all this because we believe that it is for us to redeem as far as we may the blot which has been stamped upon the memories of our fathers by a Government that we consider at the present time abnormal."

"There are those among us who have been brought up in what they consider as the best German traditions. They have been taught from childhood her literature and her music. They have studied in her universities and her laboratories, and have taken a grateful pride in the memories of their immediate forefathers. But all this has been swamped and ploughed under by the policy of merciles and materialistic efficiency with which a harsh and bureaucratic government has succeeded in hypnotising a whole people."

Indian War Bonds.
Twenty-eight thousand rupees worth of war loan bonds and cash certificates were sold in Bengal through the Post Office in the last week of 1917. The total actual cash realised on the account is now close upon one hundred and twenty nine lakhs.

Shanghai Man's Commission.
A letter received from Home states that A. Rothery, of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., has been gazetted sub lieutenant in the Tank Corps. Sub lieutenant Rothery left Shanghai to join up in the autumn of 1914, and has been serving, up to the date of his transfer to the Tank Corps, in the 10th Battalion Yorkshire Regt., as private, corporal and sergeant successively. In 1916 he was awarded the Military Medal for meritorious service.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

B.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
R.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS	
H. K. & S. Banks n.	\$ 630
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons b.	\$320
North Chinas b.	t. 130
Unions b.	\$300
Yangtzes b. ex 73	\$210
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires b.	\$ 138
H. K. Fires n.	\$330
SHIPPING.	
Douglases b.	\$75
Steamboats b.	\$18
Indos (Def.) b.	\$156
Indos (Pref.) b.	\$33
Shells b.	117/6
Ferries n.	\$28
REFINERIES.	
Sugars sa.	\$80
Malabons b.	\$29
MINING.	
Kallans b.	40/-
Langkats sa. & s. t.	144/-
Raubas b.	\$3
Tronchs n.	29/-
Urals n.	27/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves s.	\$83
Kowloon Docks s. & sa.	\$132
Shai Docks b. & sa. t.	\$64
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals sa.	\$90
H. K. Hotels b. x. d.	\$87
Land Invest. n.	\$84
H. phreys Est. b.	\$5.30
K'loon Lands b.	\$27 1/2
Shai Lands b.	t. 70
West Points n.	\$78
Reclamations n.	\$110
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos b.	t. 174
Kung Yiks b.	t. 153
Shai Cottons b.	t. 135
Orientalis b.	t. 43 1/2
Yangtzepeos b.	t. 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos b.	\$3
China Light & P. n.	\$4 1/2
Providents sa. & b.	\$7.10
Dairy Farms b.	\$29
Green Islands sa.	\$7.90
H. K. Electrics b.	\$48
H. K. Ice Co. b.	\$205
Ropes n.	\$29 1/2
Steel Foundries n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level sa.	\$6.30
Trams, Peak, old s.	\$3 1/2
Trams, Peak, new s.	cts. 90
Laundries n.	\$4
U. Waterboats n.	\$11 1/2
Watsons n.	\$5 1/2
Wm. Powells b.	\$6 1/2
Morning Posts n.	\$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY MARCH 8, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.
Tel. Address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3-1/2
30 d/s	3-1/4
60 d/s	3-1/2
4 m/s	3-1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	129 1/2
T/T Japan	138 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	71 1/2
co & New York	71 1/2
T/T Java	160 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	408
Demand, Paris	408 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3 1/4
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	3 1/4
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	72 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	423
6 m/s. France	428
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	Nom.
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	143
Demand, Singapore	129 1/2
On Haiphong	34% prem.
On Saigon	51 1/2
On Bangkok	51 1/2
Sovereign	6.60 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	42.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	42 1/2

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Hong'g 5 pts. piece c.	\$4.00 dis.
10	\$3.50
50	\$2.00 pre.
Canton 20 cts. piece	78% dis.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (4 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: Kowloon, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. SOUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352, 5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	EVERY 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

NIGHT CARS: 10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. every 15 min.

11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. every 15 min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. every 15 min.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/-

\$15,000,000

Silver ... \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Mr. W. R. G. ...

Mr. G. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

SAVE YOUR

COUPONS

IN

"Embassy"

No. 77

CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:—

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
or CREAM

do

RAZOR BLADES

GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
or AUTO.

Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt of 1/2 doz.

Send Coupons to:—

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 11th March, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Whole of the Stock of the Kowloon Gap Dairy Farm Co.

Comprising:—

1 Bull.
23 Cows.
9 Calves.

And

Sundry utensils.
N.B.—The stock etc are now on view at the dairy and delivery of same will be made from there. Terms: Cash on fall of hammer.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 11th March, 1918.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

(For account of the concerned)

100 Bales each 200 lbs.

Old Newspaper.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

(For account of the concerned)

150 cases each 100 dozen

White and Coloured Socks.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 15th March, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Water front, (Tramway Terminus) Shaukiwan

One Wooden Lighter

Length 83'

Breadth 21' 6"

Depth 7' 6"

Capacity about 150 Tons

On view now

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE THIRTY SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

will be held at the Offices of the General Manager at NOON on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the report of the General Managers.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1918.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Manager, Pedder Street, on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant at 11.0 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1918.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Hongkong Branch

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

(Continued from Page 8.)

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 11th instant.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 13th instant.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 14th instant.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Pies. Field, Irvine, Labrum, Logan, McKerr, Pinguet and Stapleton.

Friday, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. N. C. O. at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 11th instant.—4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday, 14th instant.—5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifle.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Monday, 11th instant.—4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

Wednesday, 13th instant.—4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, Dress, as above.

Friday, 15th instant.—4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11, at King's Park Range. Dress, as above.

ST. LUTHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday, 12th instant.—5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 11th and Friday, 15th March.—5.15 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sgt. E.monds and Corp. Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

"D" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 12th instant and Thursday, 14th instant.—4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Practices 4, 5 and 6, at King's Park Range, for men who fired on 5th and 7th instant, respectively. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. Musketry Instruction on Murray Parade Ground, for men not detailed to fire at King's Park Range as above. Sgt. Oxberry will attend.

Cadet Orders.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard, state:—

Monday, 11th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Kennedy Road Range, 5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Gun Club Hill Range, 5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters, 6.30 p.m. First Aid Class at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

POST OFFICE.

The Russian Post Office refuses to accept any further mails for transmission to Europe by the Trans-Siberian railway.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the correct invoice of the tea is presented to the Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Bihres, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Kusaie have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siberia, and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 8, 12h. 30m.—No returns are available from Japan, Vladivostok, Shanghai and Indo-China, and no weather map will be issued.

Pressure has decreased at all reporting stations, considerably at Weihaiwei and Poochow. The anticyclone has probably moved eastwards, and the monsoon will be interrupted along the east coast, but will continue to blow moderately over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.03 inch against an average of 3.67 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock.	E. winds, moderate; fair, some fog or mist.
Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, moderate.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

March 8, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Vietnam	5a					
Nakodate	5a					
Tokio						
Kobe						
Nagasaki						
Kagima						
Oshima						
Naha						
Ishijima						
Bonin Is.						
Whaiwei	5a	30.24	34	60	ese	4 6
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kiating						
Changsha						
Shanghai						
Guangzhou						
Amoy						
Swatow						
Shanghai	5a	30.17	61	93	waw	4 0
Taipei		30.18	57			0 0
Tientsin		30.06	63		nne	4 0
Kobe		30.04	63		n	2 0
Peking		30.05	63		n	4 0
Canton	5a	30.04	63	57	ese	2 0
Hankow		30.04				4 0
Gap Rock		30.02	57	56	nne	2 0
Macao						
Wuchow	5a					
Fukien						
Holow						
Shanghai	5a					
O. S. J.		29.95	68	94		0 0
Amoy		29.93	65	92		0 0
Manila		29.92	75	91	nne	4 0
Legaspi		29.75	75	91	nne	2 0
Manila		29.90	73	94	n	2 0
Surigao		29.70	73			0 0
Launian	6					

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 8, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees

Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, by blue sky, or detached clouds, or drizzling rain, or fog, or gloomy, or hail, or lightning, or overcast, or passing showers, or squally, or rain, or snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew wet.

H.K. Observatory, Mar. 8, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

Barometer 30.03 30.04 29.98

Temperature 65 63 73

Humidity 76 67 65

Wind Direction E.S.E. E.S.E. E.S.E.

Force 2 2 1

Weather c c c

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 7th 66

Lowest " " " 54

H.K. Observatory, Mar. 8, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 4th Mar. to 10th Mar.

High Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Day of Month.

Hour of Day.

Day of Month.

Hour of Day.

Day of Month.

Hour of Day.

Day of Month.

Hour of Day.

Day of Month.

Hour of Day.

Day of Month.

Hour of Day.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE

AGAIN TO-NIGHT!

OUR NEW PROGRAMME.

NEW ARTISTES, NEW ACTS.

REMEMBER WE PROMISED A CHANGE & WE GIVE IT.

SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS & PERFORMING PONIES

Our Menagerie consists of

Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Emu, Zebras,

Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.

NEXT MATINEE

SATURDAY, Afternoon, March 9th.

AT 4 P.M.

DOORS OPEN 3 P.M. COMMENCE 4 P.M.

When Children will be admitted at half price to all parts.

NOTICE:—Special Tram Cars will run before & after the Night.

Performances to within two minutes walk of the circus tent.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

FULL BOX SIX SEATS ... \$15.00 SECOND CHAIRS ... \$1.50

SINGLE SEAT, BOX ... 8.00 STALLS ... 1.00

FIRST CHAIRS ... 2.00 GALLERY ... 50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the

\$1 & \$1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. DAILY.

W. Harmston, Proprietor. C. M. Bruce, Band Master. R. Allen & W. Symons, Agents.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Programme for MARCH, 8, 9, 10 & 11, 1918.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 P.M. TO-NIGHT!

"A LAPLAND LASS."

A Drama of life, beautifully acted.

and splendidly photographed, in 3 parts.

PATHE'S GAZETTE, ANNALS OF THE WAR

and

A VERY AMUSING COMEDY.

Kindly note the date.

FRIDAY, 15th March, 1918.

"THE FATAL RING" with PEARL WHITE.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

WAR BONDS DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.)

TICKETS \$5 EACH, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

PRIZES:

If \$500,000 is available for distribution:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE. \$125,000

FIRST PRIZE ... \$187,500

SECOND PRIZE ... \$ 56,250

THIRD PRIZE ... \$ 37,500

100 PRIZES OF \$1,000 TO \$50. \$ 93,750

TOTAL \$500,000

YOUR \$5 TICKET

MAY WIN YOU

ANY ONE OF ABOVE PRIZES.

TICKETS OBTAINABLE AT BANKS, CLUBS

AND LEADING STORES.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William

Gode, Burnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Hong Kong.